

LEWIS CARROLL



ALICE'S

ADVENTURES UNDER GROUND

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PREVIEW

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STUDIO



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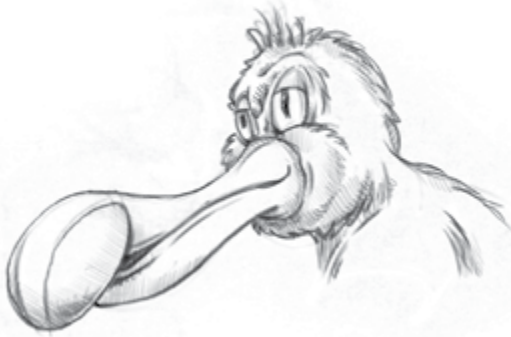
ALICE'S Adventures



Under Ground



Lewis Carroll the Writer



Charles Lutwidge Dodgson (born 27 Jan. 1832 Daresbury, Cheshire, England – died 14 Jan. 1898 Guildford, Surrey, England), who went by the pen name “Lewis Carroll”, was an English writer, mathematician, logician, Anglican deacon and photographer.

Carroll's family was of northern English origin with Irish connections. Conservative and High Church Anglican, most of Dodgson's ancestors were army officers or members of the Church of England clergy.

Carroll's father was an active and highly conservative cleric of the Church of England and involved himself in the religious disputes that were dividing the church during the 19th Century. He inclined to Anglo-Catholicism and educated his children according to such principles. Despite this, Carroll had an ambiguous, if not contradictory, relationship with his family values and the whole Church of England.

A brilliant mind though not always a perfect student, Carroll excelled at learning with little effort. He pursued an academic career at the Christ Church College in Oxford (the same as his father), where he won the Christ Church Mathematical Lectureship in 1855. He held this position for the next 26 years, remaining at Christ Church until his death.

One distinctive trait he had from childhood was what he referred to as “his hesitation”: a stammer which affected him for his whole life. It is believed that he joked about his stammer, referring to himself as the Dodo (DO-DO-Dodgson) in the first Alice book. The stammer was perhaps more a personal problem than a social one, since Carroll was well accepted in 19th century English society and performed well at singing, mimicry and storytelling. On the other hand, what he could not accomplish with his social skills he achieved instead with his visual prowess in the field of photography.

While Carroll was mostly regarded as politically, religiously, and personally conservative, he also expressed interest in philosophies and religions that reached far beyond this view. He was a founding member of the Society for



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In the period between his early published works (1854-1856) and the success of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865) Carroll became familiar with the pre-Raphaelite movement. He met John Ruskin (1857), developed a closeness



with Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his family, and also became friends with Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais and Arthur Hughes. He also befriended fairy-tale writer George MacDonald, who later convinced Carroll to submit Alice's adventures for publication after MacDonald's children read them enthusiastically.

In 1856, Carroll published the romantic poem "Solitude" under what would become his famous pen name. "Lewis Carroll" itself was a word play from Dodgson's name: Charles Lutwidge (first and second name) were translated into Latin as "Carolus Ludovicus" and then translated back into English as "Carroll Lewis" only to be reversed.

In that same year, Henry Liddell was appointed Dean of the Christ Church College and moved in with young wife Lorina and their 4 children: Harry, Lorina, Edith and Alice, all of whom greatly influenced Carroll's personal and writing life. In the late 1850's, Carroll befriended the Liddell family and it became his habit to take the Liddell children on rowing trips from Oxford to Nuneham or Godstow. It was during one such trip, the 4th of July 1862, that Carroll created the storyline which would later become Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.

It is believed that Alice Liddell asked Carroll to write the story down. The story was given to her in November 1864 as an illustrated handwritten manuscript of 15,500 words, entitled Alice's Adventures Under Ground as "A Christmas Gift to a Dear Child in Memory of a Summer's Day". Meanwhile, Carroll was preparing a version of the book for publication, expanding it to a length of 27,500 words.

In 1863, following George MacDonald's advice, Carroll took his manuscript to publisher Macmillan who immediately accepted it. After alternative titles were discarded (Alice Among Fairies and Alice's Golden Hour) the book was finally published on the 26th Of November 1865 as Alice's Adventures In Wonderland under the name Lewis Carroll with illustrations by Sir John Tenniel.

That same year Carroll broke away from the Liddell family, never regaining his friendship with them. The reasons for the split are still unclear. Some scholars suggest it was caused by his personal interest in Alice and her older sister Lorina, something Carroll denied vehemently in a letter he wrote to Alice Liddell in 1877 when she was 25. In her older days, Lorina Liddell hinted in an interview that there were "well kept secrets" between the Liddell family and Carroll that did not have to do with Alice but might instead have involved Mrs. Liddell or the family governess, Mary Prickett.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland was an immediate and overwhelming success



that changed Carroll's life in many respects. Not only did he start earning significant sums of money, but he also received unwanted attention that threatened his position as a renowned mathematician. According to a popular street tale, Queen Victoria herself was so fond of the story that she suggested his next book be dedicated to her and was later presented with a copy of his next volume, a mathematical book called *An Elementary Treatise on Determinants*. (1867). Oscar Wilde was also a fan of *Alice's Adventures*.

In 1867, Carroll travelled to Russia as an ecclesiastical with Reverend Henry Liddon. It was the only time he left England. His travel experiences through Europe are collected into Carroll's "*Russian Journal*", which was first published in 1935.

In 1871, Carroll wrote a sequel to *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* called *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There*, a darker story that probably reflected the depression affecting the author after his father's death in 1868.

In 1876 Carroll wrote "*The Hunting of the Snark*," a fantasy-themed nonsense poem. It described the adventures of a crew of tradesmen and a beaver who go off to capture the Snark, a seemingly imaginary and dangerous creature. It was a *Moby Dick* type tale served with a nonsense English garment. Dante Gabriel Rossetti reputedly became convinced the poem was about him.

In 1895, Carroll wrote *Sylvie and Bruno*, a two volume fairy tale and satirical soup formed by "*Sylvie and Bruno*", first published in 1889, and "*Sylvie and Bruno Concluded*", first published in 1893. The book was poorly received and according to modern critics it lacks Carroll's characteristic nonsensical humor. The poem "*The Mad Gardener's Song*" is the best known part of the story.

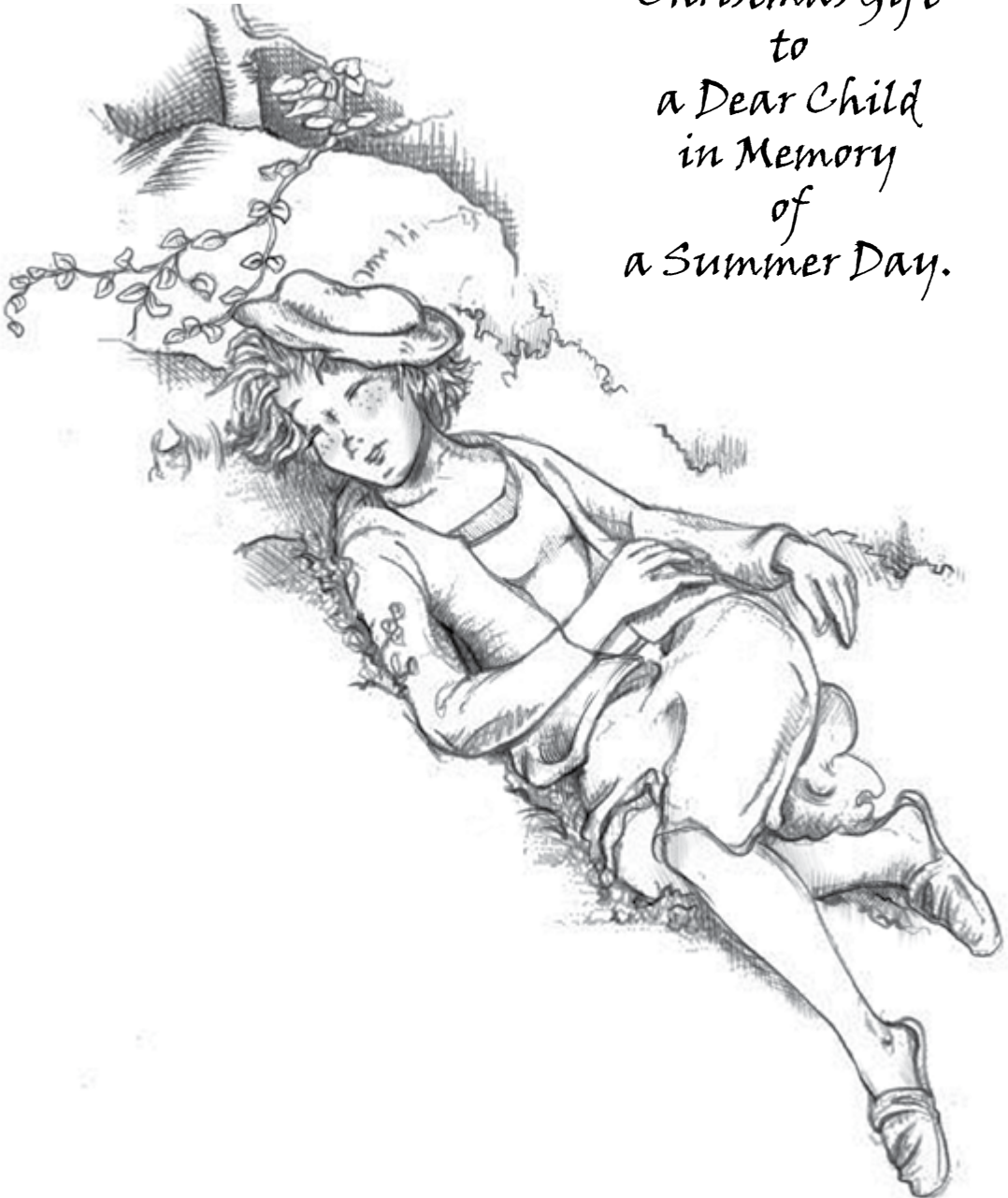
Carroll died on 14 January 1898 in Guildford at his sister's home, The Chestnuts. The cause of death was pneumonia following influenza. He is buried in Guildford at the Mount Cemetery.





Prologue

*A
Christmas Gift
to
a Dear Child
in Memory
of
a Summer Day.*





Chapter I

Alice was beginning to get very tired of sitting by her sister on the bank, and of having nothing to do : once or twice she had peeped into the book her sister was reading, but it had no pictures or conversations in it, and where is the use of a book, thought Alice, without pictures or conversations ? So she was considering in her own mind, (as well as she could, for the hot day made her feel very sleepy and stupid,) whether the pleasure of making a daisy-chain was worth the trouble of getting up and picking the daisies, when a white rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her.

There was nothing very remarkable in that, nor did Alice think it so very much out of the way to hear the rabbit say to itself "dear, dear ! I shall be too late ! " (when she thought it over afterwards, it occurred to her that she ought to have wondered at this, but at the time it all seemed quite natural) ; but when the rabbit actually took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, looked at it, and then hurried on, Alice started to her feet, for it flashed across her mind that she had never before seen a rabbit with either a waistcoat-pocket or a watch to take out of it, and, full of curiosity, she hurried across the field after it, and was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole under the hedge. In a moment down went Alice after it, never once considering how in the world she was to get out again.

The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel for some way, and then dipped suddenly down, so suddenly, that Alice had not a moment to think about stopping herself, before she found herself falling down what seemed a deep well. Either the well was very deep, or she fell very slowly, for she had plenty of time as she went down to look about her,

and to wonder what would happen next. First, she tried to look down and make out what she was coming to, but it was too dark to see anything : then, she looked at the sides of the well, and noticed that they were filled with cupboards and book-shelves : here and there were maps and pictures hung on pegs. She took a jar down off one of the shelves as she passed : it was labelled "Orange Marmalade," but to her great disappointment it was empty : she did not like to drop the jar, for fear of killing somebody underneath, so managed to put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past it.

"Well ! " thought Alice to herself, "after such a fall as this, I shall think nothing of tumbling down stairs ! How brave they'll all think me at home ! Why, I wouldn't say anything about it, even if I fell off the top of the house ! " (which was most likely true.)





Down, down, down. Would the fall never come to an end? "I wonder how many miles I've fallen by this time?" said she aloud, "I must be getting somewhere near the centre of the earth. Let me see: that would be four thousand miles down, I think —" (for you see Alice had learnt several things of this sort in her lessons in the schoolroom, and though this was not a very good opportunity of showing off her knowledge, as there was no one to hear her, still it was good practice to say



it over,) "yes, that's the right distance, but then what Longitude or Latitude-line shall I be in?" (Alice had no idea what Longitude was, or Latitude either, but she thought they were nice grand words to say.) Presently she began again: "I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth! How funny it'll be to come out among the people that walk with their heads downwards! But I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know. Please, Ma'am, is this New Zealand or Australia?" — and she tried to curtsy as she spoke, (fancy curtseying as you're falling through the air! do you think you could manage it?) "and what an ignorant little girl she'll think me for asking! No, it'll never do to ask: perhaps I shall see it written up somewhere."

Down, down, down: there was nothing else to do, so Alice soon began talking again. "Dinah will miss me very much tonight, I should think!" (Dinah was the cat.) "I hope they'll remember her saucer of milk at tea-time! Oh, dear Dinah, I wish I had you here! There are no mice in the air, I'm afraid, but you might catch a bat, and that's very like a mouse, you know, my dear. But do

cats eat bats, I wonder?" And here Alice began to get rather sleepy, and kept on saying to herself, in a dreamy sort of way "do cats eat bats? do cats eat bats?" and sometimes, "do bats eat cats?" for, as she couldn't answer either question, it didn't much matter which way she put it. She felt that she was dozing off, and had just begun to dream that she was walking hand in hand with Dinah, and was saying to her very earnestly, "Now, Dinah, my dear, tell me the truth. Did you ever eat a bat?" when suddenly, bump! bump! down she came upon a heap of sticks and shavings, and the fall was over.



About Blue Monkey Studio



Blue Monkey Studio (BMS), established in 2010, is an Italian firm specializing in graphic design, illustration and publishing services.

BMS provides high-quality art and design to local, national and international clients at competitive rates, focusing on establishing a company's brand and corporate identity through a customized logo, mascot, letterhead, business cards and web design.

We also provide artwork for the education and edutainment sector, create book illustrations and comics, and develop character design, backgrounds and concept art for multimedia entertainment companies.

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‘Alice’s Adventures Under Ground’, was first version of the story told to Alice and her sisters, Lorina and Edith, on a trip down the river on the 4th July 1862. The children enjoyed the story so much that Alice asked Dodgson to write it down for her. The manuscript was presented to Alice as an early Christmas present on 26 November 1864.



The very original adventures of Alice are now reprinted and re-illustrated in a classic, yet modern way by children artist Laura Livi.



The book also contains a biography of Lewis Carroll and a survey about the Victorian girls that might have inspired the literary Alice.

